

# Urban Sanitary District of BRAMPTON AND WALTON.

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## ANNUAL REPORT

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### General & Vital Statistics.

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#### Area in Acres :

Land 10,102 acres.      Water 31 acres.      Total 10,133

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	Census 1891,	Census 1901.	Estimated 1907.
Population	?	2698	2900
Inhabited Houses	?	541	596

New houses erected during the year.....29.

RATEABLE VALUE.....£14,284 5s. 0d.

ASSESSABLE VALUE...£ 8,769 5s. 6d.

General District Rate.....2/6 in the £.

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Birth Rate..... 20·0.

Infantile Mortality... ..51.

Death Rate from all causes 10·0.

Death Rate from Epidemic Diseases .....·68

Death Rate from Enteric Fever and Diarrhoea.....nil.

Death Rate from Phthisis..... ·68.

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CHESTERFIELD:  
THE DERBYSHIRE COURIER CO., LIMITED, BURLINGTON STREET.  
1908.

## + REPORT. +

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GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my sixteenth Annual Report on the health of your District.

I think that in most respects you will consider it satisfactory. The death-rate is low, and the general health of the District has been good. This year the Medical Officer of Health for the County has asked to be supplied with information on a great many points, and this must be my apology for repeating a number of facts with which, no doubt, you are already familiar.

### **Population.**

At the census of 1901 the population of your District was found to be 2698, and there were 541 inhabited houses, giving an average of 4'9 persons per house. In 1906 there were 567 inhabited houses, and 29 new houses were erected in 1907, bringing the total up to 596. Of these 491 are in the Parish of Brampton, and 105 in Walton Parish.

Assuming that there are still on an average 4·9 persons per house, this would give us a population of 2920. Probably there are more, as, at present, we have a considerable navy population in the District—men engaged in the construction of the new reservoir at Linacre. I have estimated the population at the middle of 1907 at 2900, and I believe this figure is under, rather than over, the mark.

### **Births and Deaths.**

During the year there were registered 58 births (32 boys and 26 girls). This is equal to an annual birth-rate of 20·0 per thousand. As bearing on the morality of the District, and possibly also on our low rate of infantile mortality, it is satisfactory to note that not one of these births was illegitimate.

The number of deaths registered was 29—exactly half the number of births. 12 were males, and 17 females. The death-rate is 10·0 per thousand. In the previous year the figures were:—birth-rate 20·5, death-rate 7·2. One person belonging to our District died in the Chesterfield workhouse, but this is balanced by a death from drowning in Walton Dam, the unfortunate person being a Chesterfield resident.

I here give the usual rough classification of the causes of death:—

#### *Zymotic, or Specific Febrile Diseases:*

Diphtheria and diphtheritic Croup	...	2
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*Constitutional Diseases :*

Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer	...	..	...	...	...	1

*Local Diseases :*

Respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	4
Circulatory	...	...	...	...	...	10
Alimentary	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nervous	...	...	...	...	...	1
Various	...	...	...	...	...	1

*Developmental Diseases :*

Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	3
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*Violence :*

Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	1
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It will be noticed that 2 deaths were occasioned by phthisis, giving a phthisical death-rate of '68. Other tuberculous diseases accounted for 2 deaths, while respiratory diseases were responsible for 4, giving a Respiratory Disease death-rate of 1'3. One death was caused by cancer, or 2, including the death in the Workhouse.

For comparison I here give the figures for the Borough and for the Chesterfield Rural District.

	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infantile Mortality
Chesterfield (Borough) ...	29·2	16·2	186
„ Rural District	31·75	14·7	133
Brampton and Walton ...	20·0	10 0	51

### Infantile Mortality.

Three infants died under the age of 1 year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 51 per thousand births. The causes of these deaths were:—

Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous disease of the bowels			...	1

### Public Health Acts.

As you are aware, there are certain Acts relating to Public Health, the adoption of which is optional. You have adopted the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, but not the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890. Two other Acts were passed last year. These are the Notification of Births Act, 1907, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. The former makes it obligatory on the father and other persons to give notice of the birth of a child within 36 hours. Notwithstanding the enormous sums spent on education, it is a notorious fact that a great many girls on reaching marriagable age are ignorant of many important subjects such as the rearing of children and household management. It is with a view to remedying these defects, and to afford an early opportunity for giving instruction on infants feeding, etc., that this measure has been framed, the object, of course, being the reduction of infantile mortality.

The other measure deals with a variety of subjects and is divided into several parts. It was in reference to this Act that your Clerk read a circular

from the Local Government Board at your last meeting. It may be adopted in whole or in part. Most of it would be of little use to us; but some of the sections give powers which it would be desirable to possess, particularly those relating to the conversion of privy middens.

### **Occupations and Housing.**

Most of our inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits, chiefly cowkeeping. A few colliers who have their work elsewhere, reside in the villages of Holymoorside and Cutthorpe, attracted there, no doubt, by the cheap rents. The house accommodation on the whole is satisfactory. A few houses at Cutthorpe and Henpark are somewhat old and dilapidated. No houses have been closed during the year as unfit for habitation. The census of 1901 showed that there were 45 tenements with less than four rooms. The houses recently constructed have been of a better class, and the building activity seems likely to continue. Your District, in parts at least, presents great attractions as a residential neighbourhood. In addition to the general healthiness, there are other advantages, such as, nearness to trams, pipe water supply, gas and electric light. Great care should be exercised before passing plans in seeing that the drainage provided is satisfactory. The building bye-laws are dated 2nd July, 1884, and a supplement is dated Nov., 1905. In one or two respects they are hardly up to date.



## Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

I have on several occasions visited the Sewage Works at Holymoorside, and on examination have always found the affluent fairly satisfactory. The care-taker there is under notice, and in a short time your Inspector will have the management of the filtering beds in his own hands.

I have likewise visited the works at Cutthorpe. There, very little real sewage comes down, and what does find its way on to the beds seems to dispose of itself with very little trouble. No doubt it finds its way into old pit workings.

As soon as we have an abundant water supply at Cutthorpe, I think some of the privies there might with advantage be converted into water closets. This remark applies particularly to some roadside houses, and also to some houses at Holymoorside, where from deficient garden space privies are apt to become a nuisance. During the year no privies have been so converted, but four defective ones have been improved.

As I so recently brought to your notice the question of the sewage disposal in connection with the new houses adjoining Dog Hole Lane, it is, perhaps, not necessary to say anything further here, except that the owner has agreed to adopt my suggestions; and when the work is completed I think the result will be satisfactory, at least so far as the present houses are concerned.

## Excrement Disposal.

In your District there are approximately 329 privy middens, 70 water closets, 2 pail closets, and 5 slop water closets. Some few houses have both water closet and privy midden. Dr. Barwise has asked for special information in regard to these matters, particularly with reference to the scavenging of the District. We have no public scavenging. The middens are emptied as required, the tenant making a private arrangement with a farmer who takes the contents for the manurial value, usually, I believe, without charge. Perhaps the greatest difficulty is experienced in Ashgate Road, on the Borough boundary. There, I believe, the tenants have usually to pay for the removal of their refuse. This plan of leaving the matter to the individual householder is not an ideal one, but in a sparsely populated District like ours, it works fairly well. Occasionally we have to complain of nuisances resulting from overflowing middens. Your inspector discovered 27 cases, mostly of this kind, during the year. No doubt some systematic method of excrement removal would be of advantage, particularly at Holymoorside where there are about 90 houses, and in Ashgate and Baslow Roads. But, if such a scheme were adopted there, other parts of the District would feel aggrieved. To do this work over our whole area would be too costly, besides being unnecessary. Sooner or later some scheme of public scavenging will have to be undertaken, but so long as farmers are



willing to do the work for nothing, and so long as no serious nuisance results, I think we had better wait a little longer. Where difficulty exists it is due either to the distance from the farmers' land as in Ashgate Road, or to the character of the contents. Farmers complain of having to remove so much rubbish which is of no use to them. Too often old boots, meat tins, and other useless materials find their way into the midden. And this brings me to speak of the necessity of having public tips where such rubbish can be deposited. At Cutthorpe, through the kindness of Mr. Butcher, an old pit is allowed to be used for this purpose, but at Holymoorside there is no such convenience. I think a suitable place ought to be found. The result would be that the midden contents would have a greater manurial value and farmers would be more eager to do the work.

### Water Supply.

At the date of my last Annual Report the pipes were all laid in accordance with your Agreement with the Chesterfield Water Board, but at Cutthorpe they were still empty. Later on, at the latter place they were connected with a well near Igmanthorpe, and I believe the idea was to supply the village from this well, replenishing it from time to time by pumping from Linacre as required. There were certain objections to this plan and to these I

called your attention. It was not necessary to make any protest, however, as some difficulty arose with the owner of the well, and the supply was cut off. As the three years, in which the Water Board were allowed to complete their scheme, expires in April, it is to be hoped that they will devise some satisfactory means of supply before long.

Besides the houses at Holymoorside—about 90 in number—which enjoy a free water supply either from pipes in their houses or from access to stand pipes in the road, there are about 125 houses receiving a public water supply. Six are supplied from springs, and 2 obtain their water from the brook. The remainder, about 125, derive their water from surface wells. About 30 houses have no supply within 100 yards, although 18 of these can obtain water for cleansing purposes nearer than that. I expect a considerable reduction in the number of surface wells in use when the public scheme at Cutthorpe is complete.

### **Lodging Houses.**

The bye-laws regulating Lodging Houses are dated 2nd July, 1884. As a rule we have no Lodging Houses in our District, but the work at Linacre Reservoirs has brought a navvy population into our midst, and for their accommodation two huts have been erected, and one farm house utilized. The latter place has now been closed for this purpose. Together with your Inspector I have visited them, and measured the

cubic capacity with reference to the number of beds. They are in a fairly satisfactory condition as regards cleanliness, but the number of cubic feet per lodger is somewhat low.

### **Slaughter Houses.**

The bye-laws relating to Slaughter Houses are dated 2nd July, 1884. Your Inspector has made frequent visits to them, and all, except one, are in a satisfactory condition. In the exception the floor is worn in places, and instructions have been given to have a new concrete floor put in.

### **Dairies and Cowsheds.**

There are 38 names on the Register. You framed Regulations under the Diaries, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders in August last. These came into operation at the commencement of the year. Copies of the Regulations have been sent to each name on the Register. Now that Dairy farmers know what is expected of them, it will be the duty of your Inspector and myself, by frequent visits, to see that the Regulations are carried out in a reasonable way.

### **Factories and Workshops.**

We have 2 Bakehouses on the Register, both in a very small way. There are no offensive trades in the District. On the Register there are 15 names. I have visited the principal of them with your Inspector, and we found nothing calling for interference.



## Schools.

The Schools have been visited. At Holymoorside the sanitary arrangements are not what they should be. The system in operation there is a sort of combination of privy and water closet. By that I mean that there is an arrangement for flushing out the privies, but it is not effectual, with the result that the moisture left about the place makes the condition worse than in the ordinary privy. At the time of our visit the smell was very objectionable. The urinal also requires draining. I think the sanitary arrangements there ought to be brought up-to-date. There is no reason why properly constructed water closets should not be put in. This would not only be an improvement from a health point of view, but it would also educate the children in the use of water closets.

The Schoolmaster at Cutthorpe reported that two childrens' hands were in a "peeling" condition. On investigation I found they were in the convalescent stage of mild Scarlatina. The children were excluded from the School and isolated. We took the precaution of having the School disinfected, and no fresh cases occurred. None of the Schools ha been closed during the year on account of infectious complaints.

## **Infectious Diseases.**

In March we had an epidemic of Mumps chiefly at Holymoorside. In May there were a few cases of Measles at the Childrens' Home, and about the same time Whooping cough was prevalent in that part of the District bordering on the Borough. Later on, there were also some cases at Cutthorpe. Of notifiable Infectious diseases 10 have been reported. Four were cases of Scarlatina and 6 of Diphtheria. Five of the latter occurred at Cutthorpe. A girl was the first person to be attacked, and her parents, not recognising the nature of the illness, allowed her playmates to visit the house. I examined the well water and found it fairly good. Probably the disease arose from some insanitary pig-styes at the back of, and much too near, the house. Instructions have been given that no more pigs are to be kept there.

The other case of Diphtheria occurred at Wadshelf. It, like one of the cases at Cutthorpe, proved fatal. No distinct cause could be found for this outbreak. Antitoxin was used in all the cases, and in the case of one family it was provided at the expense of the Council. In each instance the houses were disinfected by your Inspector, the method employed being fumigation by sulphur. Ten articles were disinfected by steam at the public steam disinfector.

The two deaths from Diphtheria give us a zymotic death rate of .68.

Appended is the usual summary of work done by your Inspector. As you are aware, he is making a sanitary survey of the whole District, and he hopes to have it completed within the next few months.

The usual statistical tables are also appended.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES A. GOODFELLOW.

19th February, 1908.



## REPORT BY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

GENTLEMEN,

The house to house inspection is being continued, and I hope to have it completed during the coming summer.

The Dairies and Cowsheds Orders, as you are aware, came into operation on the 1st January. Copies of the Regulations have been supplied to all the names on the Register.

The following is a summary of inspections made during the year which do not appear on the official return :—

Works in course of progress	...	...	144
Slaughterhouses	...	...	20
Workshops	...	...	6
Infectious diseases	...	...	10
Houses disinfected (including Cutthorpe School)	...	...	7
Lodging Houses	...	...	3
Public Schools	...	...	3
Second visits (nuisances abated)	...	...	65
Visits where no action required	...	...	168
Samples of water taken for analysis	...	...	4
<hr/>			
Total number of inspections etc., during the year	...	...	430

This number does not include visits to Dairies and Cowsheds. The number in the previous year was 244.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JOHN NICHOLLS.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of the Brampton & Walton District during 1907, and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.						Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.		Deaths of residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate*	UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES					10	11		Number	Rate*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number	Rate*								
								5	6						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1897	2700	69	25.5	3	43	30	11.1	0	5	0	30	11.1			
1898	2700	63	23.3	4	63	28	10.3	0	0	0	28	10.3			
1899	2700	80	29.6	11	137	31	11.4	0	1	0	30	11.1			
1900	2700	64	23.7	3	46	28	10.3	0	2	0	26	9.6			
1901	2702	59	21.8	9	152	37	13.6	0	0	0	37	13.6			
1902	2710	76	28.0	6	78	31	11.4	0	0	5	36	13.2			
1903	2720	46	16.9	4	86	27	9.9	0	0	2	29	10.6			
1904	2700	50	18.5	9	225	40	14.3	0	0	1	41	15.1			
1905	2700	68	25.1	10	147	32	11.8	1	1	4	35	12.9			
1906	2750	56	20.5	1	17	20	7.2	0	0	3	23	8.3			
Averages for Years 1897 - 1906		63	23.2	6	99	30	11.0				31	11.5			
1907	2900	58	20.0	3	51	29	10.0	0	0	1	30	10.3			

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 10,102. Total population at all ages at Census of 1901, 2,698.

Number of inhabited houses at Census of 1901, 541. Average number of persons per house at Census of 1901, 4.9

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1907, in the  
Brampton and Walton Urban District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases notified in whole District.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages.					65 and up- wards.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	
Small-Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diphtheria ..	..	1	5	..	..	..	
Membranous Croup)	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Erysipelas ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals..	..	1	9	..	..	..	

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.— Penmore Hospital. No cases removed there.



**TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907,  
in the Brampton and Walton Urban District.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.						
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other continued							
Epidemic Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cancer (malignant disease)	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia .. ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Pleurisy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver } ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
Accidents .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicides .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
All other causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
All causes .. ..	..	3	2	2	..	13	10

**TABLE V.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1907 in the  
Brampton and Walton Urban District.**

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1—2 Months.	2—3 Months.	3—4 Months.	4—5 Months.	5—6 Months.	6—7 Months.	7—8 Months.	8—9 Months.	9—10 Months.	10—11 Months.	11—12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Diarrhoea, all forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Congenital Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Starvation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Peritonitis,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tabes Mesenterica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Suffocation, overlaying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3

Population, estimated to middle of 1907, 2900.

Births in the year: Legitimate, 58; Illegitimate, 0. Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 3; illegitimate infants, 0.

Deaths from all causes at all Ages, 29.



# BRAMPTON AND WALTON SANITARY DISTRICT.

Name of Inspector : WILLIAM JOHN NICHOLLS.

Area of District, 10102 Acres.

Estimated No. of Houses, 596.

New Houses erected, 1907, 29.

	Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	Legal notices served by Local Authority	Nuisances Abated
<b>DWELLING HOUSES—</b>			
Repaired .. .. .			
Closed as Unfit for Habitation ..			8
Infected Houses Disinfected ..			
<b>DRAINAGE—</b>			
No Disconnection of Waste Pipe ..	23		10
Defective Traps, Inlets, and Drains	29		9
Drains Obstructed .. .. .	8		6
<b>CLOSETS AND ASHPITS -</b>			
Insanitary Privies and Ashpits ..	27 these	chiefly re-	25
Insufficient Closet Accommodation		quiring	
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s..		cleansin g	
Defective Water Closets .. ..			
<b>OTHER DEFECTS -</b>			
Surfaces of Courts and Yards ..			
Faves-Spouts and Downspouts ..			
Urinals Defective .. .. .			
Water Supply.. .. .			
Offensive Accumulations .. ..	3		3
Animals improperly kept .. ..			
Pigsties .. .. .	4	Too near a dwelling.	4
Smoke Nuisances .. .. .			
Overcrowding.. .. .			
Foul Condition of Houses .. ..			
Totals .. .. .	94		64
	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops ..	38*	(supplied copies of new regula-	tions.
Bakehouses .. .. .	2		
Slaughter houses .. .. .	5	20	
Offensive Trades .. .. .			
Common Lodging Houses .. ..	2		
Totals .. .. .	47		

Action taken by Inspector against spread of Infectious Disease : Houses disin-  
fected after infectious disease method, Fumigation by sulphur.

Samples of Water taken for Analysis, 4.